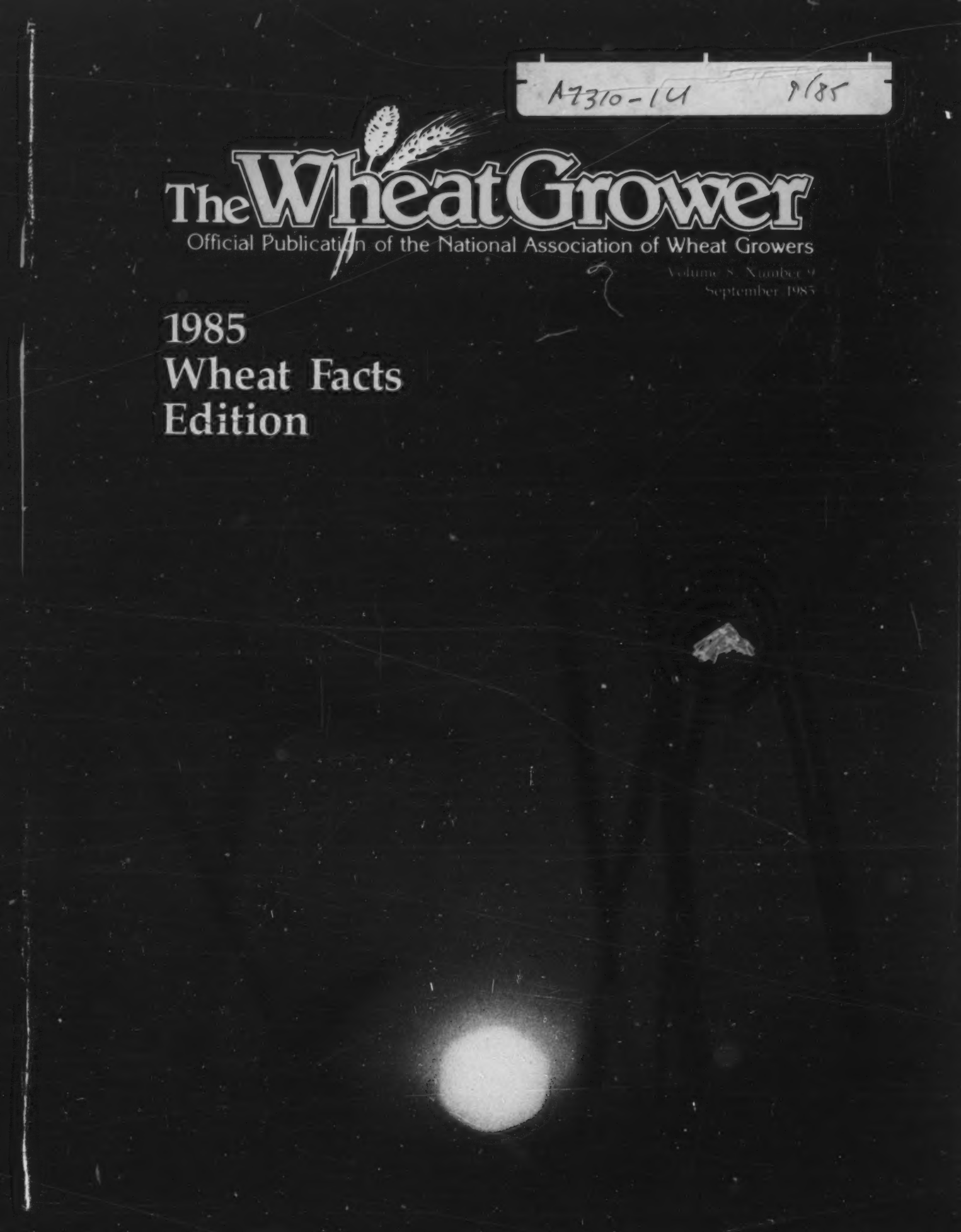
A7310-14 9/85

The Wheat Grower

Official Publication of the National Association of Wheat Growers

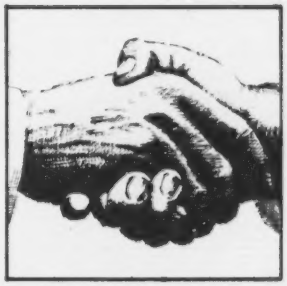
Volume 8, Number 9
September 1985

1985 Wheat Facts Edition



page 6

page 12



page 14

page 44

The Wheat Grower
Official Publication of the National Association of Wheat Growers

September 1985

Departments

4 **Presidential Perspectives**
Agriculture and the Budget Process

5 **Washington Update**

National

6 **Congress Watch: A Leading Ag Economist's Outlook On The Farm Bill Debate**

11 **Time Running Out On Educational Grant Contest**

12 **1986 Farm Bill Update**
A view during the August recess

14 **Wheat, Maritime Industries Agree On Cargo Preference Solution**

16 **How NAWG Works An Issue**

17 **1985 Wheat Facts**
A comprehensive reference guide of wheat statistics

41 **NAWG Transportation Conference Features River Shipping**

44 **New APH Crop Insurance Is In Place For 1986—Crop Wheat**

45 **Consider Sulphur Needs Before Topdressing Nitrogen**

47 **Attractions In And Around Reno**

53 **Soil Compaction Lowers Yields**

International

50 **Foreign Marketing Focus**
Brazil: A crucial market for U.S. Wheat

54 **World Weather Watch**

NAWG Staff

Barry Jenkins.....Editor
Carl Schwensen.....Executive Vice President
Jerry Rees.....Senior Vice President
Kim Supkis.....Associate Editor
Margie Williams.....Vice President Public Affairs
Stanley Ching.....Fiscal Admin.
Patricia Foss.....Meetings Director
Woodrow Jones..Field Representative
Ellen Haberlein.....Admin. Secretary
Tracy McQueen.....Receptionist
Magda Alfaro.....Office Assistant

Public Information

Published by the National Association of Wheat Growers, Suite 300, 415 Second Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. (202-547-7800), ISSN 0882-9691. The National Association of Wheat Growers has not tested any of the products advertised in this publication, nor has it verified any of the statements made in any of the advertisements. The association does not warrant expressly or implied the fitness of any product advertised or the suitability of any advice or statements contained herein.
Entire contents copyright © 1985 by the National Association of Wheat Growers. All rights reserved under the Bern and Pan American copyright conventions. Reproduction in whole or in part without written permission is prohibited.

1985 GUIDE TO WHEAT FACTS

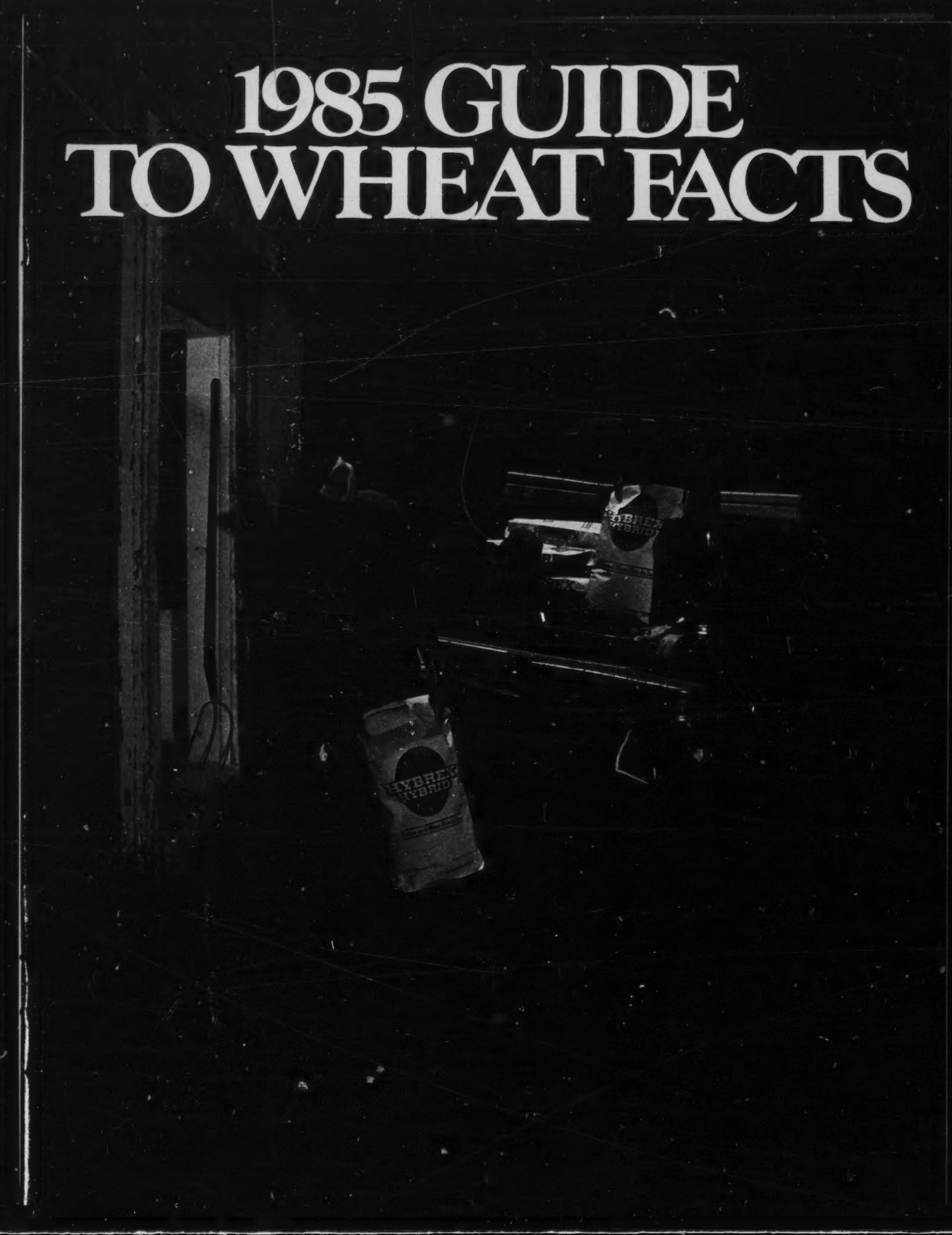


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chart Title	Page
Major Events Affecting Wheat Growers	19
Annual U.S. Wheat Production, 1965–1985	20
Wheat Production in NAWG States, 1982–1985	20
U.S. Wheat: Marketing Year Supply and Disappearance, 1965/66–1985/86	21
U.S. Wheat by Classes: Supply and Disappearance, 1984/85–1985/86	21
U.S. Wheat: Supply and Use, 1930/31–1985/86	22
Use of Wheat, 1965–1985	22
Marketing Chain for Wheat Used for White Bread, 1983	23
All Wheat: Prices Received Monthly by States, 1983–1984	24
Wheat Parity Prices	25
All Wheat: Monthly Average Prices Received by Farmers, 1955/56–1985/86	25
Wheat Program Summary, 1960–1985	26, 27
Wheat: World Production, Consumption and Net Exports, 1983/84–1985/86	28
Value of Total Domestic Consumption of Grain Products, 1983	28
U.S. Wheat Exports by Destination, 1980/81–1984/85	29
USSR Wheat and Coarse Grains Imports	30
Peoples' Republic of China Wheat and Coarse Grains Imports	30
Wheat Supply and Disappearance: Major U.S. Competitors	31
Wheat Harvest Band Map	32, 33
Wheat Inspected for Export by Class, Region and Port Area	34
Products of Flour Produced from 1 Acre of Wheat, 1983	34
Wheat Exports by Port Area	35
Grades and Grade Requirements for All Classes of Wheat, Except Mixed	36
Farm Production Expenditures, 1984	36
Wheat: Weights, Measures and Conversion Factors	37
Five Basic Classes of Wheat	38
Wheat Facts	39

1985 Wheat Facts compiled by Kimberlee A. Supkis

MAJOR EVENTS AFFECTING WHEAT GROWERS

July 1972	Soviet Union purchases 9.5 million metric tons of wheat; 3.7 million metric tons of corn; $750 million credit.
August 1972	1973 Farm Act signed into law by President Nixon; wheat target price at $2.05 per bushel; loan rate at $1.35.
October 1974	Wheat and corn sale contracts to the Soviet Union totaling 3.2 million metric tons are cancelled.
May 1975	Emergency Farm Legislation adopted; wheat target price at $3.10 per bushel; wheat loan level at $2.50 per bushel; vetoed by President Ford.
August 1975	Secretary Butz announces moratorium on Soviet grain purchases.
October 1975	Polish ban lifted. President Ford announces a five-year U.S.-USSR grain agreement; moratorium ended in September.
September 1977	Agriculture Act of 1977 signed into law.
May 1978	Emergency Farm Legislation signed by President Carter authorizing a $3.40 target price for wheat in 1978.
January 1980	President Carter halts all U.S. grain shipments above 8 million metric tons to the USSR in response to invasion of Afghanistan.
March 1980	President Carter signs Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1980, increasing the 1980 wheat target price to $3.63.
December 1980	President Carter signs Agricultural Trade Suspension Adjustment Act of 1980, increasing 1980 wheat loan to $3.00 per bushel and the reserve loan to $3.30.
January 1981	A four-year, long-term agreement between the United States and China requiring China to purchase up to 8 million tons of wheat and corn annually becomes effective.
April 1981	President Reagan lifts Soviet grain embargo.
April 1981	Secretary of Agriculture Block increases the 1981 wheat loan to $3.20 per bushel and reserve loan to $3.50 per bushel.
August 1981	The United States and the Soviet Union agree to one-year extension of long-term grain supply agreement.
September 1981	Secretary Block announces proposed 1982 wheat program, including 15 percent acreage reduction.
December 1981	President Reagan signs new, four-year farm bill increasing the 1982 wheat crop loan to $3.55 and the 1982 target to $4.05.
December 1981	President Reagan postpones negotiations on a new long-term grain agreement with the USSR in response to the Polish Crisis.
February 1982	Secretary Block finalizes the 1982 program, including a $4.00 reserve loan and $4.65 trigger for wheat.
July 1982	1983 wheat program announcement includes 20 percent acreage reduction, extension of current loan levels and target increase to $4.30.
July 1982	President Reagan announces offer to extend U.S.-Soviet grain agreement for one year.
January 1983	Secretary Block announces Payment-In-Kind (PIK) program for major 1983 crops.
July 1983	U.S.-Soviet four-year agreement reached requiring the USSR to purchase 9 million tons of wheat and corn annually.
April 1984	President Reagan signs bill setting wheat target prices at $4.38 for two years, along with a 10 percent paid diversion, a 20 percent acreage reduction and a 10 to 20 percent PIK.
February 1985	U.S. District Court rules that Cargo Preference Law applies to USDA's blended credit program and could be applicable to other commercial export programs.

ANNUAL U.S. WHEAT PRODUCTION, 1965–1985

Crop Year	Acreage Planted (million a.)	Acreage Harvested (million a.)	Yield Per Harvested Acre (bu.)	Production (million bu.)
1965	57.4	49.6	26.5	1,315.6
1966	54.1	49.6	26.3	1,304.9
1967	67.3	58.4	25.8	1,507.6
1968	61.9	54.8	28.4	1,556.7
1969	53.5	47.1	30.6	1,442.7
1970	48.7	43.6	31.0	1,351.6
1971	53.8	47.7	33.9	1,618.6
1972	54.9	47.3	32.7	1,546.2
1973	59.3	54.1	31.6	1,710.8
1974	71.0	65.4	27.3	1,781.9
1975	74.9	69.5	30.6	2,126.9
1976	80.4	70.9	30.3	2,148.8
1977	75.4	66.7	30.7	2,045.5
1978	66.0	56.5	31.4	1,775.5
1979	71.4	62.5	34.2	2,134.1
1980	80.8	71.1	33.5	2,380.9
1981	88.3	80.6	34.5	2,785.4
1982	86.2	77.9	35.5	2,765.0
1983+[1]	76.4	61.4	39.4	2,420.0
1984+[1]	79.2	66.9	38.8	2,595.0
1985[2]	75.8	64.6	36.8	2,376.0

[1]Estimates.
[2]Projection, August 1985.
+Payment-In-Kind program operational.
Source: FAS, ERS, USDA.

WHEAT PRODUCTION IN NAWG STATES, 1982–1985

	Area Harvested (1,000 a.)				Yield (bu.)				Production (1,000 bu.)			
State	1982	1983	1984	1985[1]	1982	1983	1984	1985[1]	1982	1983	1984	1985[1]
Arizona	143	119	142	112	86.8	93.2	90.0	87.5	12,407	11,094	12,870	9,804
Arkansas	1,900	1,500	1,400	570	38.0	39.0	44.0	32.0	72,200	58,500	61,600	18,240
California	1,075	680	784	838	71.8	68.5	78.9	82.0	77,107	46,560	61,840	68,716
Colorado	2,958	3,063	3,270	3,540	28.7	39.9	35.3	40.8	84,984	122,103	115,300	144,300
Idaho	1,510	1,305	1,280	1,350	62.8	70.3	63.6	55.8	94,770	91,710	81,400	75,300
Kansas	13,100	10,800	11,200	11,700	35.0	41.5	38.5	38.0	458,500	448,200	431,200	444,600
Minnesota	3,184	2,140	2,553	2,563	39.8	36.9	47.3	46.5	126,809	78,960	120,711	119,135
Montana	5,360	4,455	4,640	3,680	33.6	30.7	22.6	15.2	180,320	136,930	104,655	56,060
Nebraska	2,900	2,300	2,250	2,300	35.0	43.0	36.0	41.0	101,500	98,900	81,000	94,300
New Mexico	510	470	460	550	25.0	29.0	26.0	36.0	12,750	13,630	11,960	19,800
North Dakota	10,300	7,205	8,660	8,650	31.5	26.9	32.8	31.7	324,835	194,130	284,190	274,200
Oklahoma	6,900	4,300	5,300	5,500	33.0	35.0	36.0	30.0	227,700	150,500	190,800	165,000
Oregon	1,200	1,085	1,115	1,045	52.9	60.4	61.8	53.8	63,500	65,570	68,945	56,200
South Dakota	3,595	2,727	3,662	3,775	27.4	32.9	34.4	28.0	98,530	89,729	126,038	105,785
Texas	6,000	4,600	5,000	5,850	24.0	35.0	30.0	32.0	144,000	161,000	150,000	187,200
Washington	2,840	2,690	2,610	2,690	48.9	64.2	61.4	47.8	138,880	172,570	160,350	128,540
Wyoming	309	271	282	290	29.1	33.1	28.6	24.3	8,985	8,964	8,072	7,060
Total	63,784	49,710	54,608	55,003	—	—	—	—	2,227,845	1,949,050	2,070,931	1,974,240

[1]Indicated as of August 1, 1985.
Source: Crop Reporting Board, USDA.

U.S. WHEAT: MARKETING YEAR SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE 1965/66–1985/86

(million bushels)

Year Beginning June 1	Supply				Disappearance			May 31 Ending Stocks
	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports[1]	Total	Domestic Disappearance	Exports[1]	Total Disappearance	
1965/66	921	1,316	1	2,238	725	852	1,577	660
1966/67	660	1,305	2	1,967	683	771	1,454	513
1967/68	513	1,508	1	2,021	626	765	1,391	630
1968/69	630	1,557	1	2,188	740	544	1,284	904
1969/70	904	1,443	3	2,350	764	603	1,367	983
1970/71	983	1,352	1	2,336	772	741	1,513	823
1971/72	823	1,619	1	2,443	849	610	1,459	984
1972/73	984	1,546	1	2,531	799	1,135	1,934	597
1973/74	597	1,711	3	2,311	754	1,217	1,971	340
1974/75	340	1,782	3	2,125	672	1,018	1,690	435
1975/76	435	2,127	2	2,564	726	1,173	1,898	666
1976/77	666	2,149	2	2,817	754	950	1,704	1,113
1977/78	1,113	2,046	2	3,161	859	1,124	1,983	1,178
1978/79	1,178	1,776	1	2,955	837	1,194	2,031	924
1979/80	924	2,134	2	3,060	783	1,375	2,158	902
1980/81	902	2,381	3	3,285	783	1,514	2,297	989
1981/82	989	2,785	3	3,777	847	1,771	2,618	1,159
1982/83	1,159	2,765	8	3,932	908	1,509	2,417	1,515
1983/84[2]	1,515	2,420	4	3,939	1,111	1,429	2,540	1,399
1984/85[2]	1,399	2,595	9	4,003	1,155	1,424	2,579	1,424
1985/86[3]	1,424	2,376	5	3,805	1,110	1,200	2,310	1,495

[1]Imports and exports include flour and other products expressed in wheat equivalent.
[2]Estimated.
[3]Projected as of August 1985.
Source: ERS, USDA.

U.S. WHEAT BY CLASSES: SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE 1984/85–1985/86 (million bushels)

Year beginning June 1	Hard Winter	Hard Spring	Soft Red	White	Durum	Total
1984/85						
Beginning stocks	745	314	74	167	99	1,399
Production	1,251	409	532	300	103	2,595
Supply, total[1]	1,996	725	606	469	207	4,003
Domestic use	562	172	289	86	46	1,155
Exports	717	183	253	210	61	1,424
Use, total	1,279	355	542	296	107	2,579
Ending stocks, total	717	370	64	173	100	1,424
1985/86						
Beginning stocks	717	370	64	173	100	1,424
Production	1,243	410	370	255	98	2,376
Supply, total[1]	1,960	782	434	428	201	3,805
Domestic use	570	179	224	83	54	1,110
Exports	620	180	165	185	50	1,200
Use, total	1,190	359	389	268	104	2,310
Ending stocks, total	770	423	45	160	97	1,495

[1]Includes imports.
Source: USDA.

U.S. WHEAT: SUPPLY AND USE, 1930/31–1985/86[1]

Year	Planted Acres (1,000)	Harvested Acres (1,000)	Yield (bu./ a.)	Production	Supply	Domestic Use	Exports	Carryover	Exports as % of Production	World Trade (million (bu.)	U.S. pct. of World Trade
				----------		million bu.	----------				
1930/31	67,559	62,637	14.2	887	1,178	751	115	312	13	820	14
1940/41	61,820	53,273	15.3	815	1,099	680	34	385	4	479	7
1950/51	71,287	61,607	16.5	1,019	1,526	690	345	492	34	892	39
1960/61	54,906	51,879	26.1	1,355	2,747	591	654	1,502	48	1,540	42
1970/71	48,739	43,564	31.0	1,352	2,336	772	741	823	55	2,021	37
1975/76	74,900	69,499	30.6	2,127	2,564	726	1,173	666	55	2,451	48
1980/81	80,788	71,125	33.5	2,381	3,285	783	1,514	989	64	3,458	44
1981/82	88,251	80,642	34.5	2,785	3,777	847	1,771	1,159	64	3,722	48
1982/83	86,232	77,937	35.5	2,765	3,932	908	1,509	1,515	55	3,623	42
1983/84[2]	76,419	61,390	39.4	2,420	3,939	1,111	1,429	1,399	59	3,781	38
1984/85[2]	79,200	66,900	38.8	2,595	4,003	1,155	1,424	1,424	55	3,880	37
1985/86[3]	75,800	64,600	36.8	2,376	3,805	1,110	1,200	1,495	51	3,641	33

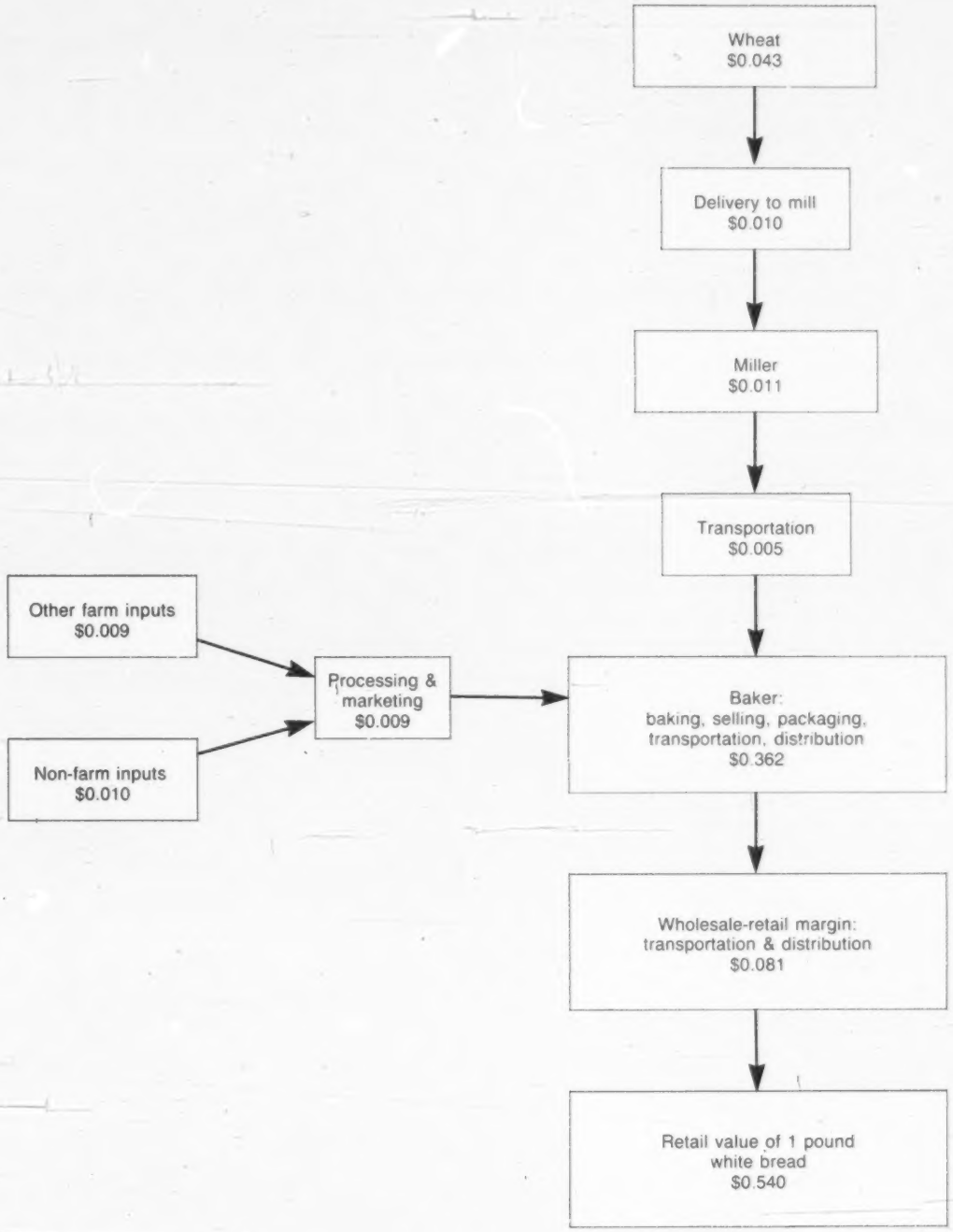
[1]U.S. data are on July/June years for 1930/31 and 1940/41. Other data are on June/May years. World trade data are July/June world exports.
[2]Preliminary.
[3]Projected.
Source: SRS, USDA.

USE OF WHEAT, 1965–1985
(million bushels)

Crop Year	Domestic Food Use	Feed, Seed Industrial Use	Exports[1]	Total Use	Ending Carryover	CCC Inventory	Reseed/ Farmer-Owned Reserve[2]
1965	517.8	207.5	852.0	1,577.0	660.0	340.0	3.0
1966	505.1	178.0	771.0	1,454.0	513.0	124.0	8.0
1967	517.9	107.9	765.0	1,391.0	630.0	102.0	—
1968	522.4	217.3	544.0	1,284.0	904.0	163.0	—
1969	520.1	243.8	603.0	1,367.0	983.0	301.0	—
1970	517.2	254.8	741 0	1,513.0	823.0	370.0	8.0
1971	523.7	325.6	610.0	1,459.0	984.0	367.0	13.0
1972	531.8	267.0	1,135.0	1,934.0	597.0	144.0	11.0
1973	544.3	209.2	1,217.0	1,971.0	340.0	19.0	—
1974	545.0	126.9	1,018.0	1,690.0	435.0	1.0	—
1975	589.0	137.2	1,173.0	1,898.0	666.0	0	—
1976	588.0	166.0	950.0	1,704.0	1,113.0	0	—
1977	587.0	272.0	1,124.0	1,983.0	1,178.0	48.0	342.0
1978	592.0	245.0	1,194.0	2,031.0	924.0	51.0	403.0
1979	595.0	188.0	1,375.0	2,158.0	902.0	188.0	260.0
1980	611.0	172.0	1,514.0	2,297.0	989.0	200.0	360.0
1981	602.0	245.0	1,771.0	2,618.0	1,159.0	190.0	560.0
1982	616.0	292.0	1,509.0	2,417.0	1,515.0	192.0	1,061.0
1983	635.0	476.0	1,429.0	2,540.0	1,399.0	188.0	611.0
1984[3]	650.0	505.0	1,424.0	2,579.0	1,424.0	378.0	654.0
1985[4]	660.0	450.0	1,200.0	2,310.0	1,495.0	450.0	545.0

[1]Includes foreign currency and long-term credit, donations, barter and Agency for International Development programs.
[2]The Farmer-Owned Reserve Program started in crop year 1977. Prior to that the Reseed Program was in effect.
[3]Preliminary.
[4]Projected.
Source: USDA, ASCS

MARKETING CHAIN FOR WHEAT USED FOR WHITE BREAD, 1983



Source: National Food Review, updated by Barbara Stucker from article NFR-23.

ALL WHEAT: PRICES RECEIVED, MONTHLY, BY STATES, 1983–84

(dollars per bushel)

State	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year Avg.
1983													
Arizona	3.75	3.65	3.75	3.90	4.03	3.98	4.05	3.89	3.99	4.17	3.97	3.95	3.92
Arkansas	3.20	3.30	3.62	3.38	3.31	3.25	3.21	3.70	3.61	3.21	3.30	3.44	3.38
California	4.18	4.14	4.02	3.98	3.85	3.96	3.86	4.22	4.23	4.21	4.27	4.31	4.10
Colorado	3.49	3.48	3.54	3.61	3.50	3.36	3.12	3.26	3.31	3.28	3.28	3.26	3.37
Idaho	3.85	3.88	3.93	3.94	4.00	3.73	3.44	3.53	3.49	3.36	3.39	3.46	3.67
Illinois	3.24	3.25	3.34	3.37	3.36	3.22	3.26	3.59	3.46	3.39	3.45	3.40	3.36
Indiana	3.15	3.22	3.29	3.33	3.37	3.35	3.26	3.53	3.56	3.41	3.25	3.47	3.35
Kansas	3.49	3.58	3.64	3.69	3.49	3.45	3.28	3.43	3.52	3.41	3.40	3.40	3.48
Michigan	3.29	3.53	3.53	3.58	3.59	3.32	3.44	3.43	3.45	3.36	3.21	3.24	3.41
Minnesota	3.41	3.41	3.63	3.81	3.91	3.91	3.94	3.83	3.79	3.82	3.83	3.80	3.76
Missouri	3.14	3.23	3.21	3.27	3.17	3.23	3.17	3.45	3.43	3.32	3.27	3.33	3.27
Montana	3.54	3.52	3.62	3.64	3.76	3.69	3.71	3.71	3.73	3.71	3.64	3.55	3.65
Nebraska	3.46	3.50	3.48	3.59	3.55	3.45	3.30	3.33	3.46	3.31	3.26	3.28	3.41
North Dakota	3.30	3.27	3.49	3.78	3.85	3.85	3.82	3.88	3.85	3.78	3.78	3.60	3.69
Ohio	3.16	3.14	3.29	3.25	3.30	3.21	3.28	3.52	3.46	3.38	3.36	3.46	3.32
Oklahoma	3.54	3.54	3.69	3.60	3.44	3.27	3.24	3.39	3.52	3.42	3.40	3.42	3.46
Oregon	4.16	4.23	4.29	4.27	4.13	4.03	3.80	3.84	3.83	3.73	3.63	3.57	3.96
South Dakota	3.34	3.34	3.48	3.75	3.83	3.74	3.66	3.74	3.60	3.71	3.59	3.59	3.61
Texas	3.54	3.56	3.58	3.62	3.59	3.36	3.26	3.34	3.40	3.36	3.35	3.38	3.45
Washington	4.14	4.24	4.23	4.23	4.05	3.81	3.81	3.78	3.77	3.73	3.71	3.59	3.92
1984													
Arizona	3.92	3.80	3.93	4.16	4.23	4.03	3.86	3.81	3.71	4.22	4.08	3.89	3.97
Arkansas	3.46	3.49	3.40	3.71	3.26	3.27	3.26	3.47	3.22	3.36	3.62	3.53	3.42
California	4.36	4.29	4.05	4.05	3.80	3.87	3.56	3.63	3.60	3.83	3.88	3.71	3.89
Colorado	3.24	3.18	3.24	3.31	3.34	3.25	3.17	3.22	3.30	3.20	3.18	3.22	3.24
Idaho	3.33	3.18	3.38	3.42	3.56	3.58	3.26	3.25	3.24	3.28	3.28	3.23	3.33
Illinois	3.48	3.13	3.35	3.50	3.42	3.20	3.24	3.21	3.31	3.43	3.39	3.49	3.35
Indiana	3.43	3.35	3.40	3.49	3.41	3.33	3.24	3.21	3.25	3.25	3.26	3.28	3.33
Kansas	3.38	3.31	3.39	3.50	3.45	3.32	3.27	3.38	3.46	3.39	3.38	3.31	3.38
Michigan	3.26	3.24	3.30	3.43	3.40	3.36	3.14	3.18	3.20	3.20	3.30	3.17	3.27
Minnesota	3.76	3.72	3.78	3.86	3.92	3.96	3.54	3.58	3.38	3.32	3.43	3.29	3.63
Missouri	3.35	3.35	3.37	3.54	3.38	3.23	3.09	3.31	3.29	3.28	3.42	3.40	3.33
Montana	3.63	3.60	3.63	3.76	3.77	3.85	3.77	3.57	3.61	3.65	3.53	3.59	3.66
Nebraska	3.35	3.28	3.45	3.48	3.40	3.29	3.27	3.39	3.33	3.31	3.28	3.24	3.34
North Dakota	3.64	3.57	3.68	3.81	3.84	3.83	3.69	3.63	3.60	3.55	3.59	3.51	3.66
Ohio	3.50	3.22	3.39	3.55	3.49	3.39	3.29	3.27	3.29	3.29	3.38	3.35	3.37
Oklahoma	3.44	3.33	3.42	3.53	3.47	3.35	3.30	3.40	3.48	3.47	3.42	3.37	3.42
Oregon	3.44	3.37	3.55	3.64	3.74	3.90	3.58	3.39	3.37	3.44	3.47	3.53	3.54
South Dakota	3.50	3.51	3.66	3.80	3.89	3.76	3.56	3.52	3.48	3.45	3.44	3.38	3.58
Texas	3.49	3.39	3.49	3.51	3.63	3.38	3.30	3.31	3.42	3.38	3.37	3.32	3.42
Washington	3.59	3.45	3.54	3.72	3.65	3.76	3.50	3.40	3.37	3.44	3.45	3.42	3.52

Source: Annual Price Summary, June 1985, CRB, SRS.

WHEAT PARITY PRICES

Annual Averages		1984, Monthly		1985, Monthly	
1950	$2.21	January	$7.42	January	$7.07
1955	2.51	February	7.45	February	7.08
1960	2.37	March	7.50	March	7.07
1965	2.56	April	7.51	April	7.07
1970	2.82	May	7.51	May	7.09
1975	4.57	June	7.50	June	7.07
1976	4.87	July	7.51	July	7.02
1977	5.03	August	7.47		
1978	5.27	September	7.47		
1979	5.94	October	7.44		
1980	6.57	November	7.45		
1981	7.07	December	7.45		
1982	7.25				
1983	7.40				
1984	7.47				

Source: CRB, SRS, USDA.

ALL WHEAT: MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS
1955/56–1985/86 (dollars per bushel)

Crop Year	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	Average Wt'd.	Average Simple
1955–56	2.06	1.97	1.90	1.92	1.94	1.94	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.97	2.03	2.00	1.98	1.97
1956–57	1.93	1.90	1.93	1.95	1.98	2.05	2.07	2.09	2.07	2.07	2.05	1.98	1.97	2.01
1957–58	1.91	1.91	1.90	1.90	1.92	1.93	1.94	1.90	1.92	1.96	1.95	1.93	1.93	1.92
1958–59	1.70	1.64	1.64	1.68	1.73	1.74	1.73	1.71	1.74	1.76	1.77	1.77	1.75	1.72
1959–60	1.69	1.70	1.75	1.72	1.76	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.80	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.76	1.77
1960–61	1.72	1.67	1.71	1.72	1.74	1.76	1.77	1.79	1.81	1.80	1.74	1.76	1.74	1.75
1961–62	1.72	1.73	1.83	1.87	1.88	1.88	1.89	1.88	1.88	1.89	1.92	1.98	1.83	1.86
1962–63	1.99	1.98	2.00	1.99	1.97	2.00	2.02	2.01	2.04	2.04	2.09	2.04	2.04	2.01
1963–64	1.86	1.75	1.77	1.84	1.94	1.95	1.97	2.00	1.99	1.85	1.94	1.88	1.85	1.90
1964–65	1.40	1.33	1.33	1.36	1.37	1.39	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.36	1.34	1.33	1.37	1.36
1965–66	1.28	1.31	1.34	1.33	1.35	1.38	1.40	1.41	1.43	1.41	1.39	1.44	1.35	1.37
1966–67	1.59	1.74	1.70	1.71	1.59	1.60	1.61	1.57	1.49	1.59	1.55	1.58	1.63	1.61
1967–68	1.49	1.37	1.41	1.39	1.43	1.39	1.39	1.40	1.42	1.42	1.36	1.36	1.39	1.40
1968–69	1.24	1.19	1.19	1.22	1.26	1.29	1.26	1.27	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.24	1.25
1969–70	1.22	1.15	1.19	1.24	1.28	1.29	1.30	1.29	1.30	1.28	1.32	1.31	1.25	1.26
1970–71	1.23	1.23	1.31	1.41	1.43	1.45	1.41	1.40	1.41	1.39	1.40	1.43	1.33	1.38
1971–72	1.46	1.34	1.28	1.26	1.30	1.31	1.34	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.36	1.38	1.34	1.34
1972–73	1.33	1.32	1.51	1.73	1.89	1.97	2.38	2.38	1.97	2.06	2.15	2.15	1.76	1.90
1973–74	2.43	2.47	4.45	4.62	4.22	4.20	4.78	5.29	5.52	4.96	3.98	3.52	3.95	4.20
1974–75	3.57	4.04	4.24	4.32	4.85	4.87	4.65	4.11	3.95	3.65	3.69	3.47	4.09	4.12
1975–76	2.92	3.33	3.89	4.11	4.02	3.58	3.41	3.43	3.66	3.65	3.50	3.43	3.56	3.58
1976–77	3.42	3.33	2.97	2.88	2.56	2.46	2.39	2.43	2.47	2.43	2.37	2.19	2.73	2.66
1977–78	2.03	2.04	2.13	2.16	2.30	2.46	2.47	2.53	2.59	2.67	2.82	2.82	2.33	2.42
1978–79	2.81	2.81	2.88	2.92	2.99	3.04	3.01	2.99	2.99	2.97	3.01	3.20	2.97	2.97
1979–80	3.72	3.89	3.74	3.87	3.98	3.94	3.81	3.74	3.78	3.64	3.58	3.69	3.78	3.78
1980–81	3.69	3.81	3.94	3.99	4.19	4.32	4.22	4.21	4.17	4.09	4.07	3.95	3.91	4.06
1981–82	3.70	3.62	3.62	3.65	3.77	3.85	3.80	3.78	3.70	3.67	3.68	3.64	3.65	3.71
1982–83	3.39	3.26	3.34	3.38	3.43	3.48	3.51	3.57	3.57	3.66	3.75	3.75	3.55	3.51
1983–84	3.50	3.34	3.61	3.65	3.61	3.54	3.48	3.50	3.40	3.49	3.63	3.66	3.54	3.53
1984–85	3.45	3.29	3.42	3.43	3.43	3.46	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.43	3.28	3.38	3.39
1985–86	3.09	2.95												

☐ Highest price during period.
☐ Lowest price during period.
Source: ERS, USDA.

WHEAT PROGRAM

Crop Year	Production (million bu.)	Support/ Target Price ($/bushel)	Direct Payments ($/bushel)	Loan Rate ($/bushel)	Average Price to Farmers ($/bushel)	Farm Value (million $)	Number of Farms Participating
1960	1,354.7	1.78	—	1.74	1.74	2,361.2	not available
1961	1,232.4	1.79	—	1.83	1.83	2,254.7	not available
1962	1,092.0	2.00	—	2.04	2.04	2,225.7	777,714
1963	1,146.8	2.00	.18	1.88	1.85 (2.03)[2]	2,125.3	409,890
1964	1,283.4	2.00	.70/.25	1.30	1.37 (1.80)[2]	1,757.0	584,955
1965	1,315.6	2.00	.75/.30	1.25	1.35 (1.79)[2]	1,774.5	819,535
1966	1,304.9	2.57	1.32	1.25	1.63 (2.22)[2]	2,129.9	809,079
1967	1,507.6	2.61	1.36	1.25	1.39 (1.87)[2]	2,090.1	769,295
1968	1,556.7	2.63	1.38	1.25	1.24 (1.79)[2]	1,929.1	803,050
1969	1,442.7	2.77	1.52	1.25	1.25 (1.89)[2]	1,795.7	953,318
1970	1,351.6	2.82	1.57	1.25	1.33 (2.08)[2]	1,803.2	923,302
1971	1,618.6	2.93	1.63	1.25	1.34 (1.88)[2]	2,167.8	1,011,954
1972	1,546.2	3.02	1.34	1.25	1.76 (2.23)[2]	2,706.1	976,338
1973	1,710.8	3.39	.68	1.25	3.95 (4.17)[2]	6,744.6	1,053,360
1974	1,781.9	2.05	—	1.37	4.09 —	7,287.3	NA**
1975	2,126.9	2.05	—	1.37	3.56 —	7,549.8	NA
1976	2,148.8	2.29	—	2.25	2.73 —	5,867.8	NA
1977	2,045.5	2.90	.65	2.25	2.33 —	4,764.6	NA
1978	1,775.5	3.40	.52	2.35	2.97	5,280.6	not available
1979	2,134.1	3.40	—	2.50	3.78	8,070.4	not available
1980	2,380.9	3.08/3.63	—	3.00/3.30	3.91	9,302.8	666,143
1981	2,785.4	3.81	.15	3.20/3.50	3.65	10,173.5	782,608
1982	2,765.0	4.05	.50	3.55/4.00	3.55	9,813.0	222,912
1983	2,419.8	4.30	.65	3.65	3.53	10,476.0[10]	498,013
1984	2,595.0[11]	4.38	1.00	3.30	3.38	9,075.0[10]	317,565
1985	2,376.0[12]	4.38	1.08	3.30	—	—	not available

[1]1964 through 1969 includes the increase in small farm allotment authorized by law.
[2]Blended average price to program participants, reflecting national average price received by farmers and the marketing certificate value averaged for participants total production.
[3]Price support payments in 1963.
[4]Domestic allotment.
[5]Required set-aside.
[6]National program acreage.

SUMMARY, 1960–1985

Acreage Allotment/Base on Farms Participating (million a.)	National Acreage Allotment/ Base[1] (million a.)	Acreage Diversion Set Aside on Farms Participating (million a.)	Payments, Diversion & SG&H* (million $)	Marketing Certificate/ Deficiency Payments (million $)	Crop Government Payments (million $)		Crop Year
not available	55.00	none	none	none	none		1960
not available	55.00	none	none	none	none		1961
41.18	55.00	10.70	285.5	none	$ 285.5	Diversion	1962
25.02	55.00	7.16	163.4	79.2[3]	242.6	Diversion & Price Support	1963
39.27	53.20	5.12	32.7	410.2	442.9	Diversion & Certificates	1964
43.47	53.30	7.19	36.9	472.3	509.2	Diversion & Certificates	1965
42.12	51.60	8.26	26.1	655.2	681.3	Diversion & Certificates	1966
56.89	68.20	none	none	727.1	727.1	Certificates	1967
50.15	59.30	none	none	746.0	746.0	Certificates	1968
45.24	51.60	11.10	71.6	784.3	855.9	Diversion & Certificates	1969
39.87	45.50	15.72	62.5	808.5	871.0	Diversion & Certificates	1970
18.12	19.70[4]	13.50[5]	none	885.7	885.7	Certificates	1971
18.31	19.70[4]	20.11	132.0	726.7	858.7	Diversion & Certificates	1972
17.78	18.70[4]	7.37	103.0	375.2	478.2	Diversion & Certificates	1973
NA	55.00	NA	NA	NA	101.5	Disaster	1974
NA	53.50	NA	NA	NA	51.2	Disaster	1975
NA	61.60	NA	NA	NA	143.4	Disaster	1976
NA	62.20	none	none	996.4	1,157.2	Deficiency & Disaster	1977
41.97	58.80[6]	9.60[7]	15.1	617.3	719.3	Deficiency, Haying & Grazing & Disaster	1978
36.14	70.10[6]	8.20[7]	none	none	72.3	Disaster	1979
73.35	75.00[6]	none	none	none	228.2	Disaster	1980
81.73[8]	84.50[6]	none	none	414.6	635.2	Deficiency & Disaster	1981
43.75[9]	90.66[6]	5.80	none	476.3	488.8	Deficiency & Disaster	1982
70.15	90.19	30.02	309.3	770.7	1,080.4	Deficiency, Diversion, & Disaster	1983
56.15	93.96	18.45	505.1	1,035.1	1,533.0[11]	Deficiency & Diversion	1984
not available			650.0[12]	1,600.0[12]		not available	1985

[7]Includes set-aside and special grazing and hay program acreage.
[8]Acreage on which program payments were based.
[9]Acreage base complying with program provisions.
[10]Includes estimated value of PIK compensation.
[11]Preliminary.
[12]Projected.

*SG&H = Special Grazing and Hay program.
**NA = not applicable.
Source: ASCS, USDA.

WHEAT: WORLD PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND NET EXPORTS[1] 1983/84–1985/86

(million metric tons)

Country	1983/84 Prod.	1983/84 Cons.	1983/84 Net Exports	1984/85 Prod.	1984/85 Cons.	1984/85 Net Exports	1985/86[2] Prod.	1985/86[2] Cons.	1985/86[2] Net Exports
Major Exporters									
United States	66.00	32.10	38.00	70.64	31.42	37.86	64.68	30.21	32.53
Canada	26.90	5.30	20.50	21.20	5.49	18.93	23.50	5.50	17.50
Australia	22.00	3.30	12.00	18.70	3.10	15.10	17.00	3.10	15.20
EC-10	59.20	50.10	11.30	76.45	53.17	15.30	70.07	53.07	14.30
Argentina	12.00	4.50	9.50	13.20	4.85	8.05	11.50	4.85	6.70
Turkey	13.30	13.60	.20	13.30	13.70	–.65	13.00	13.70	–.15
Major Importers									
USSR	78.00	94.50	–19.50	73.00	98.50	–26.50	83.00	100.00	–19.00
China	81.40	91.40	–10.00	87.82	95.32	–7.50	87.00	94.00	–7.00
Eastern Europe	34.80	36.60	–2.30	41.52	40.23	1.40	38.98	38.97	–.21
Other W. Europe	8.80	9.50	–.70	10.71	10.31	.41	9.57	9.68	–.29
Brazil	2.10	6.30	–4.40	1.90	6.40	–5.40	2.20	6.40	–4.40
Mexico	3.20	4.10	–.60	4.20	4.35	–.40	4.40	4.50	–.30
Other Latin America	1.20	8.50	–7.10	.03	2.65	–2.62	.05	2.72	–2.69
Japan	.70	6.10	–5.30	.74	6.28	–5.31	.79	6.35	–5.50
India	42.50	41.90	–2.50	45.15	43.20	.15	45.00	43.00	1.40
South Korea	.10	2.70	–2.50	.02	2.70	–2.65	.02	2.37	–2.30
Indonesia	0	1.70	–1.70	0	1.40	–1.40	0	1.37	–1.15
Other Asia	18.00	24.20	–6.70	16.77	25.06	–8.00	17.56	25.21	–8.14
Egypt	2.00	8.00	–6.80	1.81	8.45	–6.60	1.85	8.45	–6.70
Morocco	2.00	4.20	–2.30	1.99	4.11	–2.03	1.83	4.14	–2.30
Other N. Africa/Mideast	11.20	25.00	–13.40	9.34	24.10	–10.60	11.83	25.47	–14.23
Other Africa	2.80	7.40	–4.10	3.34	8.93	–5.91	3.58	9.48	–5.85
Residual	.30	1.80	–1.60	2.08	9.20	–8.22	2.43	10.34	–3.92
Total World	489.50	482.80	—	513.91	502.92	—	509.84	502.88	—

[1]Trade on July–June years.
[2]Projected.
Source: Grain and Feed Division, USDA.

VALUE OF TOTAL DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF GRAIN PRODUCTS, 1983

Product	Value of Consumption (thousand dollars)	Product	Value of Consumption (thousand dollars)
Baked goods[2]	**$26,052,850**	**Cereal, flour, pasta[5]**	**8,390,490**
Bread and rolls:	9,354,120	Cereals[6]	4,170,600
White bread	6,494,700	Flour[7]	2,141,270
Other bread	1,595,650	Pasta:[8]	1,526,390
Rolls	1,263,770	Macaroni	373,870
Crackers, cookies[3]	10,498,110	Noodles	273,930
Sweet goods[4]	6,200,620	Spaghetti	480,420
Frozen and refrigerated baked goods	**1,868,620**	**TOTAL**	**36,311,960**

[1]All consumption, whether at home, in restaurants, or institutions, in terms of retail store valuation.
[2]Total minus cereal, flour, pasta, frozen and refrigerated baked goods.
[3]Includes snacks (chips, pretzels, popcorn).
[4]Cakes, pastries, doughnuts, pies and in-store bakery.
[5]Includes rice.
[6]Cold and hot cereals, hominy grits, infant cereals.
[7]Cake flour, corn meal, family flour, pancake and wafffle mixes, and prepared mixes, including cakes and frosting.
[8]Includes canned pasta.
Source: National Food Review, updated by Barbara Stucker from article NFR-23.

U.S. WHEAT EXPORTS BY DESTINATION, 1980/81–1984/85

Ranked in Descending Order for Marketing Year 1984/85 Compared with the 4 Previous Marketing Years (1,000 metric tons)

Country	1984/85 Quantity	Rank	1983/84 Quantity	Rank	1982/83 Quantity	Rank	1981/82 Quantity	Rank	1980/81 Quantity	Rank
USSR	6,339	1	4,141	1	3,374	3	6,539	2	3,000	3
Japan	3,306	2	3,435	2	3,322	4	3,417	3	3,512	2
Brazil	3,142	3	2,247	4	2,113	5	3,115	4	2,157	4
China	2,735	4	2,917	3	5,324	1	7,950	1	8,703	1
Korea	1,976	5	2,051	5	1,757	6	1,821	6	2,058	5
Morocco	1,684	6	1,694	6	1,009	9	1,166	9	457	18
Egypt	1,634	7	1,346	8	1,728	7	2,483	5	1,576	6
Nigeria	1,632	8	1,631	7	1,240	8	1,272	8	1,133	7
Bangladesh	851	9	362	25	552	20	379	27	359	23
Iraq	798	10	1,257	9	784	13	–	–	138	41
Venezuela	783	11	944	12	775	14	829	16	811	14
Philippines	727	12	709	16	917	11	861	14	815	13
Chile	664	13	815	13	961	10	1,020	10	981	10
Taiwan	655	14	561	20	674	16	573	22	572	17
Colombia	633	15	589	18	546	21	555	23	341	24
Tunisia	631	16	616	17	195	29	233	30	220	29
Indonesia	593	17	984	11	885	12	787	19	776	15
Turkey	580	18	415	23	–	–	790	18	–	–
Israel	575	19	410	24	504	22	443	24	436	21
Portugal	563	20	785	14	483	23	724	21	683	16
Peru	483	21	575	19	687	15	946	13	846	12
Algeria	468	22	469	22	586	19	843	15	438	20
Netherlands	423	23	712	15	647	18	966	12	1,067	9
Ecuador	339	24	347	26	314	26	304	28	323	26
Italy	311	25	550	21	659	17	972	11	908	11
Sudan	255	26	249	31	348	24	215	31	206	31
Sri Lanka	230	27	261	30	319	25	404	26	187	34
Jordan	203	28	279	28	281	28	99	48	106	46
Dominican Republic	169	29	205	33	179	31	145	36	153	39
El Salvador	140	30	114	36	127	33	96	49	116	42
Costa Rica	121	31	103	41	108	42	84	53	86	51
Guatemala	114	32	106	40	113	40	103	46	115	43
Trinidad	111	33	115	35	98	44	96	50	114	44
Hong Kong	110	34	106	39	111	41	110	44	107	45
Haiti	107	35	109	38	103	43	119	42	104	47
Zaire	106	36	67	50	113	38	133	38	142	40
Yemen (Sana)	105	37	261	29	62	49	–	–	–	–
Syria	100	38	–	–	51	54	–	–	–	–
Thailand	99	39	113	37	95	45	113	43	90	49
Jamaica	92	40	69	48	50	55	31	68	15	72
Lebanon	88	41	79	44	50	56	77	54	218	30
Honduras	86	42	78	45	80	46	57	56	86	52
Malaysia	72	43	117	34	122	35	130	39	75	54
Panama	65	44	72	46	117	37	52	60	63	57
Poland	65	45	72	47	23	63	92	51	235	28
Belgium	54	46	67	49	190	30	137	37	194	32
France	51	47	83	42	176	32	186	34	184	35
Finland	50	48	7	69	113	39	203	32	54	60
Pakistan	44	49	53	51	41	58	35	63	37	63
LW. WW Islands	42	50	34	54	26	62	22	71	7	80

Source: FAS, USDA.

USSR WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS IMPORTS

July/June, 1977/78–1984/85, (million metric tons)

		1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	Prelim. 1980/81	Prelim. 1981/82	Prelim. 1982/83	Prelim. 1983/84	Projected 1984/85
Wheat—	U.S.[1]	3.3	2.9	3.9	3.0	6.9	3.0	4.4	6.1
	Canada	1.7	2.0	2.1	4.5	4.8	7.0	5.8	7.6
	Australia	.3	.1	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.0	1.6	2.0
	Argentina	1.1	—	2.0	3.0	3.1	4.2	3.6	4.1
	EC	—	—	.7	.9	1.7	3.4	3.6	6.1
	Other	.2	.1	.6	2.1	.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
	Total[2]	6.7	5.1	12.1	16.0	19.5	20.2	20.5	27.5
Coarse Grains—	U.S.[1]	9.2	8.3	11.3	5.0	8.5	3.2	6.0	16.2
	Canada	.2	.1	1.3	2.3	4.4	1.8	.5	.7
	Australia	—	—	1.3	.4	.1	—	.1	1.1
	Argentina	1.6	1.4	3.1	8.2	10.2	5.4	3.3	4.0
	EC	.2	.2	.2	.6	.7	.3	.2	2.5
	Other	.6	—	1.2	1.5	1.6	.6	1.4	2.5
	Total[2]	11.7	10.0	18.3	18.0	25.5	11.3	11.5	27.0
Total Grains—	U.S.[1]	12.5	11.2	15.2	8.0	15.4	6.2	10.4	22.3
	Canada	1.9	2.1	3.4	6.8	9.2	8.8	6.3	8.3
	Australia	.3	.1	4.0	2.9	2.5	1.0	1.7	3.1
	Argentina	2.7	1.4	5.1	11.2	13.3	9.6	6.9	8.1
	EC	.2	.2	.9	1.5	2.4	3.7	3.8	8.6
	Other	.8	.1	1.8	3.6	2.2	2.2	2.9	4.1
	Total[2]	18.4	15.1	30.4	34.0	45.0	31.5	32.0	54.5

—Denotes less than 50,000 tons.
[1]U.S. exports based upon Export Sales data, which normally include transshipments, whereas Census data may not.
[2]Totals may not add due to rounding. Excludes rice and pulses. Included grain equivalent of flour.
Source: Based on reports of countries exporting to the USSR, FAS, Grain and Feed Division, USDA.

PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF CHINA WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS IMPORTS

July/June, 1977/78–1984/85, (1,000 metric tons)

Item		1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84[1]	1984/85[2]
Wheat—	Argentina	373	885	465	200	199	1,957	1,010	650
	Australia	4,603	1,438	3,572	1,440	1,384	1,210	1,486	1,500
	Canada	3,321	3,181	2,647	2,922	2,991	4,217	3,737	2,800
	United States[3]	283	2,491	2,135	8,508	8,359	4,207	3,072	2,410
	EC	0	0	79	642	116	1,415	170	140
	Total	8,580	7,995	8,898	13,712	13,049	13,005	9,475	7,500
Coarse Grains—	Argentina	59	159	0	44	46	157	2	0
	Australia	0	0	65	0	108	0	49	90
	Canada	0	0	0	0	52	83	26	30
	United States[3]	0	2,718	1,723	827	1,117	2,282	0	0
	EC	0	0	0	0	18	24	0	0
	Thailand	0	97	100	121	85	118	121	80
	Total	59	2,974	1,888	992	1,426	2,664	197	200[5]
Total Grains—	Argentina	432	1,044	465	244	245	2,114	1,012	650
	Australia	4,603	1,438	3,637	1,440	1,492	1,210	1,534	1,590
	Canada	3,321	3,181	2,647	2,922	3,043	4,300	3,763	2,830
	United States[3]	283	5,209	3,858	9,335	9,476	6,489	3,072	2,410
	EC	0	0	79	642	134	1,439	170	140
	Thailand[4]	0	97	100	241	378	281	146	180
	Total	8,639	10,969	10,786	14,704	14,768	15,833	9,697	7,800

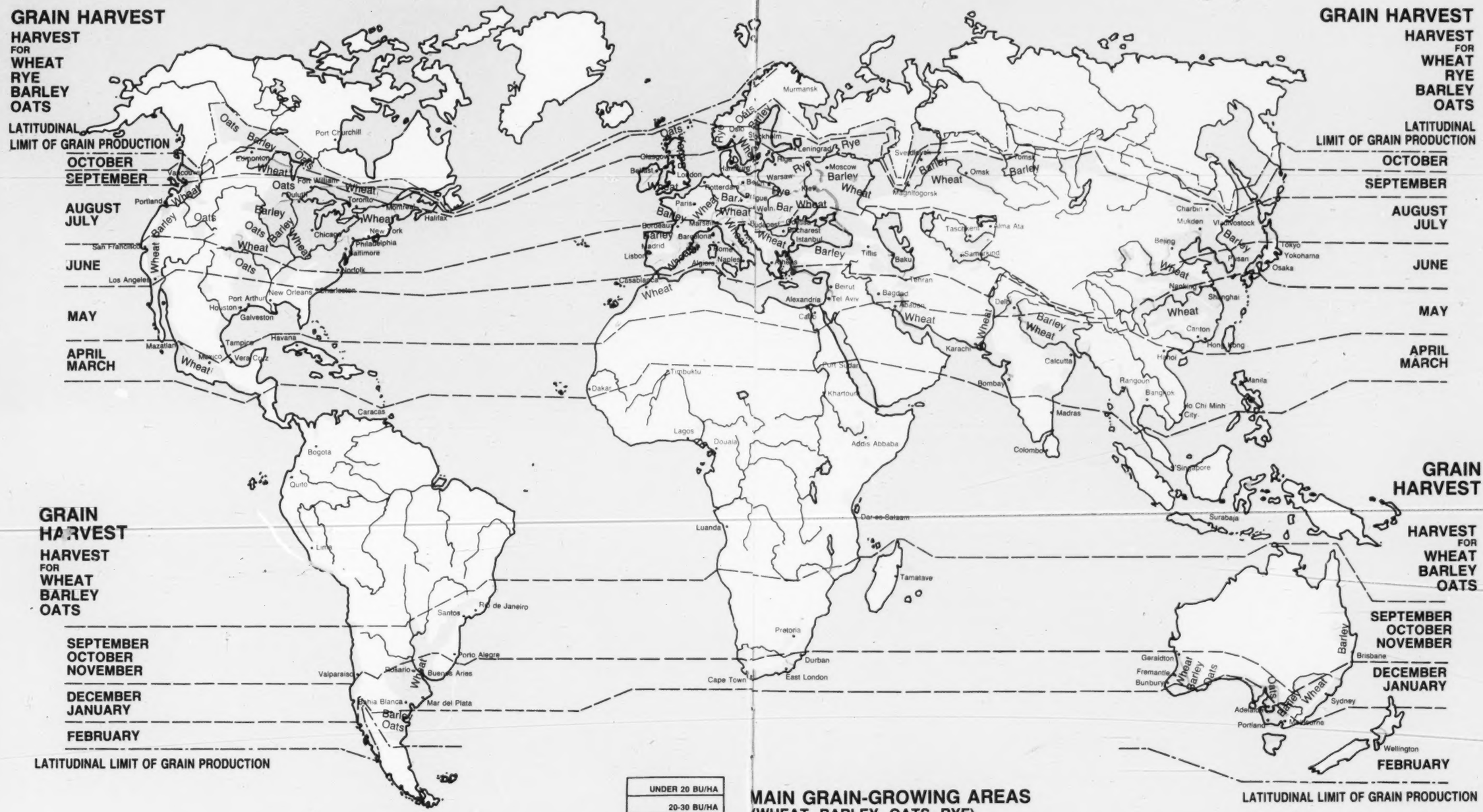
[1]Preliminary.
[2]USDA forecast as of June 1985. The 1984/85 total grain forecast is a mixed year total—wheat July/June and coarse grains October/September.
[3]Direct exports plus transshipments through Canada.
[4]Includes rice imports.
[5]October/September.
Source: FAS, USDA.

WHEAT SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE: MAJOR U.S. COMPETITORS

1975/76–1985/86
(million metric tons/hectares)

	Area Harvested	Yield	Production	Domestic Use	Exports[1] July/June	Exports[1] Mkt. Year	Mkt. Year[2] End Stocks
CANADA (Marketing Year August/July)							
1975/76	9.5	1.80	17.1	4.6	12.1	12.3	8.2
1976/77	11.3	2.10	23.6	5.0	12.9	13.4	13.3
1977/78	10.1	1.96	19.9	5.1	15.9	16.0	12.1
1978/79	10.6	2.00	21.1	5.3	13.5	13.1	14.9
1979/80	10.5	1.64	17.2	5.5	15.0	15.9	10.7
1980/81	11.1	1.73	19.2	5.0	17.0	16.3	8.6
1981/82	12.4	2.00	24.8	5.2	17.6	18.4	9.8
1982/83	12.6	2.13	26.7	5.1	21.4	21.4	10.0
1983/84	13.7	1.94	26.6	5.7	21.8	21.8	9.2
1984/85[3]	13.2	1.61	21.2	5.5	19.0	17.7	7.2
1985/86[4]	13.7	1.89	26.0	5.5	19.0	19.0	8.7
AUSTRALIA (Marketing Year October/September)							
1975/76	8.6	1.40	12.0	2.3	7.9	8.7	2.7
1976/77	9.0	1.32	11.8	2.8	8.5	9.5	2.1
1977/78	10.0	0.94	9.4	2.6	11.1	8.1	0.9
1978/79	10.2	1.77	18.1	2.5	6.7	11.7	4.6
1979/80	11.2	1.45	16.2	3.4	15.0	13.2	4.3
1980/81	11.3	0.96	10.9	3.5	10.6	9.6	2.0
1981/82	11.9	1.38	16.4	2.5	11.0	11.1	4.9
1982/83	11.5	0.77	8.9	4.1	8.1	7.3	2.4
1983/84	12.9	1.68	21.8	2.6	11.6	14.2	7.4
1984/85[3]	12.2	1.54	18.7	3.1	15.1	15.1	7.9
1985/86[4]	12.5	1.36	17.0	3.1	15.2	15.0	6.8
ARGENTINA (Marketing Year December/November)							
1975/76	5.3	1.63	8.6	5.4	3.2	3.2	0.7
1976/77	6.4	1.71	11.0	4.2	5.6	5.9	1.6
1977/78	3.9	1.46	5.7	4.3	2.6	1.8	1.2
1978/79	4.7	1.73	8.1	4.1	3.3	4.1	1.1
1979/80	4.8	1.69	8.1	4.0	4.8	4.8	0.4
1980/81	5.0	1.55	7.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.4
1981/82	5.9	1.40	8.3	4.3	4.3	3.6	0.8
1982/83	7.3	2.05	15.0	4.8	7.5	9.9	1.1
1983/84	6.9	1.79	12.3	4.8	9.6	7.9	0.7
1984/85[3]	5.9	2.24	13.2	4.8	8.0	8.3	0.7
1985/86[4]	5.8	1.97	11.5	4.8	6.7	6.7	0.7
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (Marketing Year August/July)[5]							
1975/76	11.4	3.53	40.2	40.0	8.6	14.5	7.7
1976/77	12.1	3.42	41.5	40.5	5.1	10.9	7.4
1977/78	11.0	3.66	40.2	41.3	5.0	12.6	6.2
1978/79	12.0	4.20	50.3	42.7	8.8	15.3	9.1
1979/80	12.0	4.08	48.8	43.3	10.4	17.5	8.0
1980/81	12.6	4.38	55.1	43.9	14.7	20.7	8.8
1981/82	12.6	4.30	54.4	44.5	15.5	22.1	7.8
1982/83	13.0	4.60	59.8	44.7	15.6	21.2	11.2
1983/84	13.1	4.51	59.1	49.3	15.4	22.7	8.2
1984/85[3]	13.6	5.60	76.3	52.8	17.5	27.4	15.9
1985/86[4]	13.3	5.29	70.1	52.7	17.0	26.9	17.9

[1]Includes the wheat equivalent of flour.
[2]Net change in farm stocks for Argentina and Australia are reflected in domestic disappearance.
[3]Preliminary.
[4]Projected.
[5]Exports exclude INTRA-EC trade.
Source: Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA.



Reprinted with permission from Alfred C. Toepfer, International, Inc., Hamburg, West Germany.

WHEAT INSPECTED FOR EXPORT BY CLASS, REGION AND PORT AREA

June 1984–May 1985
(1,000 bushels)

Port Area	Hard Red Spring	Hard Red Winter	Soft Red Winter	White	Durum	Mixed	Total
St. Lawrence Seaway	8,641	0	7,899	5,960	13,505	0	36,005
Lakes (Overseas)							
Chicago Area	0	0	3,160	0	0	0	3,160
Duluth-Superior Area	29,409	789	0	0	30,421	0	60,619
Toledo Area	0	0	4,127	2,402	0	0	6,529
Saginaw Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	29,409	789	7,287	2,402	30,421	0	70,308
Atlantic							
North	0	0	609	3,533	0	0	4,142
South	100	0	40,007	1,425	0	0	41,532
Subtotal	100	0	40,616	4,958	0	0	45,674
Gulf							
Mississippi River	51,300	26,671	179,015	0	8,958	4,197	269,141
East Gulf	0	0	11,257	0	216	0	11,473
N. Texas Gulf	2,109	517,698	2,283	0	1,866	613	524,569
S. Texas Gulf	0	28,151	0	0	0	0	28,151
Subtotal	53,409	572,520	191,555	0	11,040	4,810	833,334
Pacific							
Columbia River	86,155	76,033	0	167,251	104	0	329,543
Puget Sound	0	1,107	0	26,623	60	0	27,790
California	0	13,863	0	0	5,420	0	19,283
Subtotal	86,155	91,003	0	193,874	5,584	0	376,616
Interior	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals							
June 84–May 85	177,714	664,312	247,357	207,194	60,550	4,810	1,361,937
June 83–May 84	206,728	636,581	212,064	216,169	58,576	3,409	1,333,527

Wheat shipped for storage in Canada is reported at the time of shipment from St. Lawrence Seaway ports.
1984 opening date of St. Lawrence Seaway—April 2.
1984 closing date of St. Lawrence Seaway—December 31.
Source: Federal Grain Inspection Service.

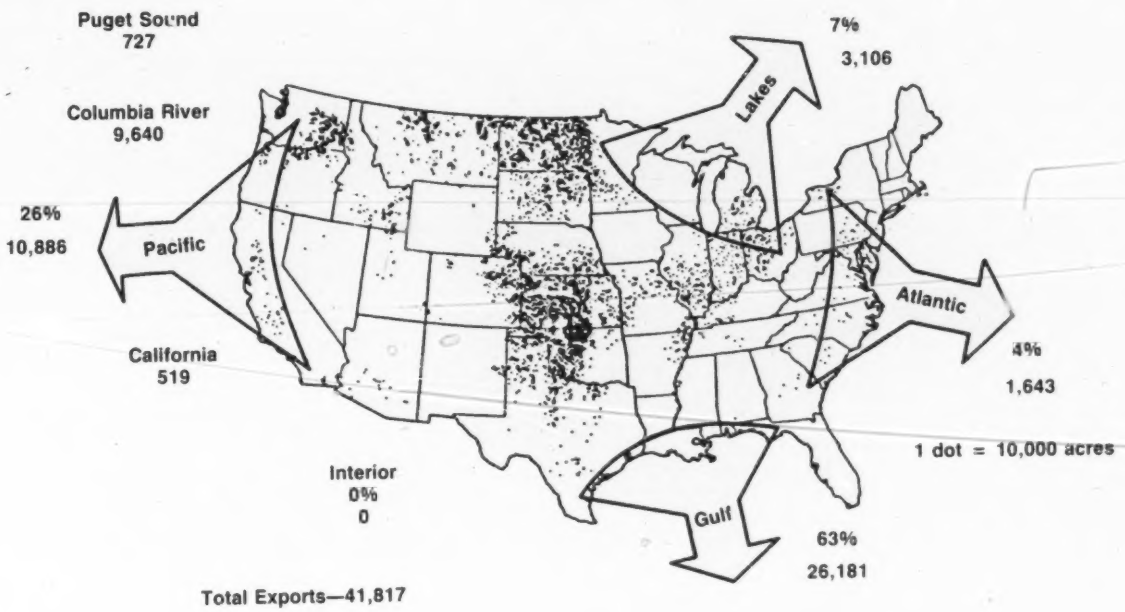
PRODUCTS OF FLOUR PRODUCED FROM 1 ACRE OF WHEAT, 1983[1]

Use	Wheat flour used	
	Pounds	Percent
Baked goods:	**1,084**	**68.8**
Bread, rolls, sweet goods	906	57.5
Cookies, crackers, etc.	178	11.3
Frozen baked goods	**41**	**2.6**
Cereal, flour, pasta:	**425**	**27.0**
Cereal	13	.8
Flour	288	18.3
Pasta	124	7.9
Miscellaneous uses	**25**	**1.6**
Total	**1,575**	**100.0**

[1]Assumes all flour produced from acre of wheat is devoted to domestic food production.
Source: National Food Review, updated by Barbara Stucker from article NFR-23.

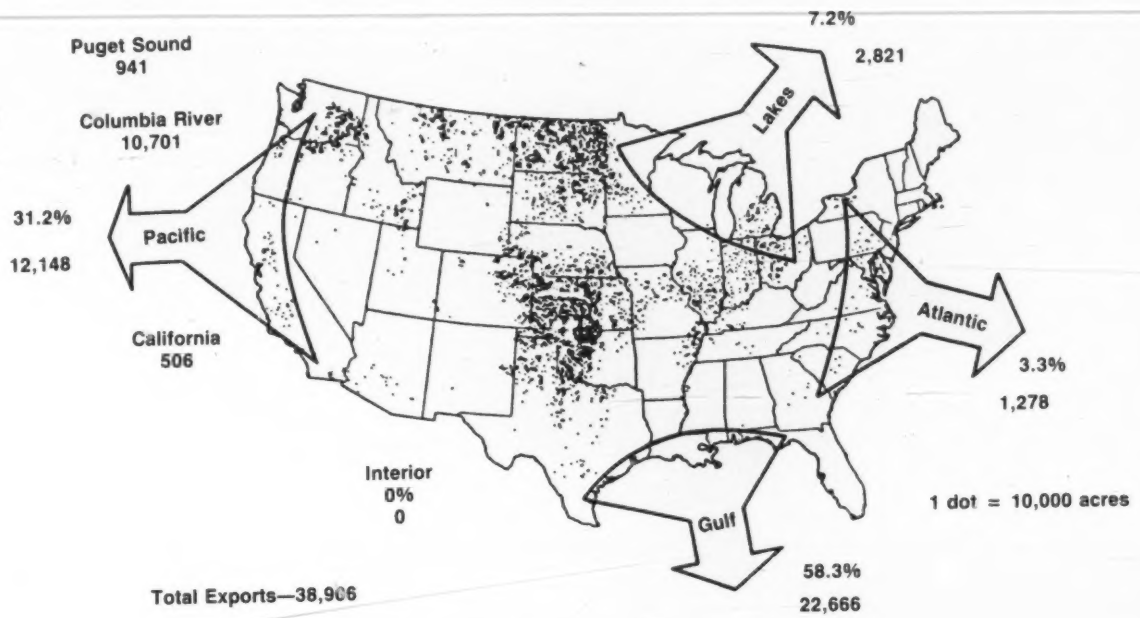
WHEAT EXPORTS BY PORT AREA

1984
(1000 tonnes)



Total Exports—41,817

1983
(1000 tonnes)



Total Exports—38,906

Source: Office of Transportation, USDA

GRADES AND GRADE REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF WHEAT (EXCEPT MIXED)

	Minimum limits of—		Maximum limits of—						
	Test Weight per bushel							Wheat of other classes[4]	
	Hard Red Spring wheat or White Club wheat	All other classes and subclasses	Heat damaged kernels	Damaged kernels (total)[2]	Foreign material	Shrunken and broken kernels	Defects (total)[3]	Contrasting classes	Wheat of other classes[5]
	(pounds)[1]	(pounds)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
U.S. No. 1	58.0	60.0	0.2	2.0	0.5	3.0	3.0	1.0	3.0
U.S. No. 2	57.0	58.0	0.2	4.0	1.0	5.0	5.0	2.0	5.0
U.S. No. 3	55.0	56.0	0.5	7.0	2.0	8.0	8.0	3.0	10.0
U.S. No. 4	53.0	54.0	1.0	10.0	3.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	10.0
U.S. No. 5	50.0	51.0	3.0	15.0	5.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0

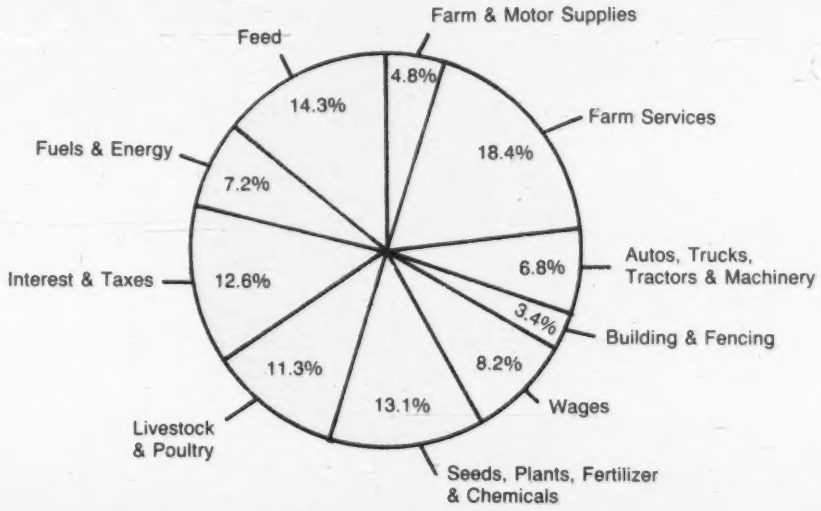
U.S. Sample Grade....U.S. Sample Grade shall be wheat which:
(a) does not meet the requirements for the grades U.S. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5; or
(b) contains 8 or more stones, 2 or more pieces of glass, 3 or more crotalaria seeds (*Crotalaria spp.*), 2 or more castor beans (*Ricinus communis*), 4 or more particles of an unknown foreign substance(s) or a commonly recognized harmful or toxic substance(s), or 2 or more rodent pellets, bird droppings, or equivalent quantity of other animal filth per 1,000 grams of wheat; or
(c) has a musty, sour, or commercially objectionable foreign odor (except smut or garlic odor); or
(d) is heating or otherwise of distinctly low quality.

[1]These requirements also apply when Hard Red Spring wheat or White Club wheat predominate in a sample of Mixed wheat.
[2]Includes heat-damaged kernels.
[3]Defects (total) include damaged kernels (total), foreign material, and shrunken and broken kernels. The sum of these three factors may not exceed the limit for defects.
[4]Unclassed wheat of any grade may contain not more than 10 percent of wheat of other classes.
[5]Includes contrasting classes.
Source: FGIS.

FARM PRODUCTION EXPENDITURES, 1984

Total farm production expenditures	$128.3 billion
Average expenditures per farm	$ 55,145
Average expenditures per farm with:	
Sales over $100,000	$271,393
Sales of $20,000 to $100,000	60,204
Sales less than $20,000	13,968

Expenditures as a percent of total farm outlay



Source: CRB, SRS, USDA.

WHEAT: WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Bushel Weights:		Bushels to Metric Tons:	
1 bu. wheat	= 60 lbs.	Wheat	= bu. × 0.027216
1 bu. soybeans	= 60 lbs.	Soybeans	= bu. × 0.027216
1 bu. corn[1]	= 56 lbs.	Corn[1]	= bu. × 0.025400
1 bu. barley	= 48 lbs.	Barley	= bu. × 0.021772
1 bu. oats	= 32 lbs.	Oats	= bu. × 0.014515

Converting Metric Tons of Wheat to Bushels

Tons	Bushels	Tons	Bushels
1	36.74	100,000	3,674,371.00
2	73.49	200,000	7,348,742.00
3	110.23	300,000	11,023,113.00
4	146.97	400,000	14,697,484.00
5	183.72	500,000	18,371,855.00
6	220.46	600,000	22,046,226.00
7	257.21	700,000	25,720,597.00
8	293.95	800,000	29,394,968.00
9	330.69	900,000	33,069,339.00

1 Metric Ton Equals:		1 Bushel of Wheat Equals:	
2,204.622 lbs.		0.030	short tons
1,000	kilograms	0.0272155	metric tons
36.74371	bu. of wheat or soybeans	0.0267857	long tons
39.3679	bu. of corn[1]	27.21555	kilograms
45.9296	bu. of barley		
68.8944	bu. of oats		
22,046	hundredweight		
10	quintals		

Acreage Equivalents	Yield Equivalents
1 hectare = 2.4710 acres	Wheat: bu./acre × 0.6725 = quintals/hectare
	bu./acre × .06725 = metric tons/hectare
1 acre = 0.404694 hectare	Corn:[1] bu./acre × .6277 = quintals/hectare
	Barley: bu./acre × .5380 = quintals/hectare
	Oats: bu./acre × .3587 = quintals/hectare

Test Weight	Wheat Flour Equivalents
1 lbs./bushel × 1.2872 = kilograms/hectalitre	100 pounds = 2.30 bu.
	1 barrel wheat flour = 196 lbs.
	4.51 bu. = 1 barrel of flour

[1]Sorghum and rye weigh same as corn.
Source: USDA.

FIVE BASIC CLASSES OF WHEAT

Wheat varieties grown in the United States are either "winter wheat" or "spring wheat," depending on the season each is planted. Winter wheat varieties are sown in the fall and make some preliminary growth before cold weather arrives. The plants lie dormant through the winter. In the spring, they resume growth and grow rapidly until summertime harvest. Spring wheat, which is produced in northern states where winters are too severe for fall sown wheat to survive, is sown in the spring as soon as the ground is workable and grows continuously until harvest.

The many varieties of winter and spring wheat are grouped into five basic classes. The class a variety fits into is determined by the hardness and color of its kernels, as well as by its planting time. Each class of wheat has its own similar family characteristics, especially as related to milling and to baking or other food use.

The five basic classes:

HARD RED WINTER: An important bread wheat. Accounts for a majority of the U.S. wheat crop. Produced in the Great Plains states, a large interior area extending from the Mississippi River west to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Dakotas and Montana down to Texas. Fall seeded. Wide range of protein content. Good milling and baking characteristics. No subclasses.

HARD RED SPRING: Another important bread wheat. Excellent protein content and milling and baking characteristics. Spring seeded. Grown in north central United States: North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Montana. Subclasses include Dark Northern Spring, Northern Spring and Red Spring.

SOFT RED WINTER: Grown in the eastern third of the United States. High yielding. Relatively low protein. Provides flour for cakes, pastries, quick breads, crackers and snack foods. No subclasses.

WHITE WHEAT: Used in the same ways as Soft Red Winter (for bakery products other than bread). Grown mainly in the Pacific Northwest; to a lesser extent in California, Michigan, Wisconsin and New York. Includes both winter and spring varieties. High yields. Relatively low protein. An important export wheat, particularly to the Far East. Subclasses include Hard White, Soft White, Western White and White Club.

DURUM: The hardest of all U.S. wheat. Provides semolina for spaghetti, macaroni and other pasta products. Grown in the same northern area as Hard Red Spring, mainly in North Dakota. Subclasses are Hard Amber Durum, Amber Durum and Durum.

Other classes:

UNCLASSED WHEAT: Any variety of wheat which is not classifiable under other criteria provided in the wheat standards. There are no subclasses in this class. This class includes: 1) Red Durum wheat; 2) any wheat which is other than red or white in color.

MIXED WHEAT: Any mixture of wheat consisting of less than 90 percent of one class and more than 10 percent of one other class, or a combination of classes which meets the definition of wheat.

Source: USDA.

WHEAT FACTS

One bushel of wheat yields 73 one pound loaves of white bread.

2.3 bushels of wheat yield 100 pounds of flour and that much flour makes approximately 90 loaves of 22.5 ounce bread.

90.3 percent of all wheat is harvested in 19 states.

86.7 percent of all wheat is harvested by just 37.2 percent of all wheat growers. This group averages 370.5 acres harvested.

Growers with less than 100 acres of wheat average 33.6 acres harvested.

Per capita consumption of U.S. wheat flour and cereal totaled 116 pounds in 1983.

One farmer now supplies enough food and fiber for 76 people—in 1972, he was producing for 50.

Production from one cropland acre out of four goes overseas while production from two out of three wheat acres is exported.

In 1983, wheat was the second leading export commodity at $6.2 billion; corn ranked first at $6.4 billion.

Americans spend about 16.1 percent of their disposable income on food, both at home and away from home.

A modern combine can harvest 1,000 bushels per hour. Since one bushel of wheat yields 73 one pound loaves, this equates to 73,000 loaves per hour or 1,217 per minute.

Developing a conventional new wheat hybrid takes a minimum of 10 years.

In 1880, 373 man-hours were required to produce 100 bushels of wheat compared to 10 man-hours today.

One bushel of wheat contains approximately 1 million individual kernels.

Per capita disposable income of farmers is 78 percent of that of the non-farm population.

It is estimated that there are over 400 varieties of wheat grown in the United States.

Economists estimate that every $1 in exports of farm commodities generates an additional $1.05 in non-farm economic activity.

More than 1 million people in the United States work in jobs related to farm exports.

Agriculture is our nation's biggest industry with assets totaling more than $1 trillion—this is equal to about 70 percent of the capital assets of all U.S. manufacturing corporations.

Agriculture is our nation's largest employer with approximately 22 million people working in some phase of it—from growing food and fiber to selling it at the supermarket.

Nearly 87 million acres of cropland were planted in some form of conservation tillage in 1983 (31 percent of the crop planted); slightly more than 10 million of the 1983 crop acres were in no-till.

Crop yields are reduced by about 15 percent for each additional 10 percent of subsoil that mixes with surface soil as a result of erosion.

More than half of the 2.3 billion-acre land area of the United States is used to produce crops and livestock. The rest is distributed among forest land (25 percent); urban, transportation and other uses (12 percent); and unused land.

The European Community, originally composed of Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, and joined in 1981 by the United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland and Greece, is an example of a common market. Spain and Portugal are slated to become members on January 1, 1986.

Archaeological evidence indicates that wheat has been grown as a food grain since approximately 2,000 B.C. In fact, wheat was a subject of Greek writings in 300 B.C.

The United States uses over 3 million bushels of wheat a day for food and feed while the world uses over 36 million bushels of wheat per day.

Agriculture accounts for more than 20 percent of our nation's Gross National Product.

Crops grown in this country must compete with 800,000 species of insects, 100,000 plant diseases, 30,000 species of weeds and 3,000 species of nematodes.